UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,030	08/16/2006	Kenichi Suzuki	018842.1503	9364
24735 7590 08/05/2009 BAKER BOTTS LLP C/O INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT THE WARNER, SUITE 1300			EXAMINER	
			JIANG, CHEN WEN	
	11HE WARNER, SUITE 1500 1299 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20004-2400		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTO			3744	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/05/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

usptocorrespondence@bakerbotts.com darlene.hoskins@bakerbotts.com oneka.davis@bakerbotts.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/598,030	SUZUKI, KENICHI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Chen-Wen Jiang	3744			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	lely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 Au This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on 16 August 2006 is/are:	r election requirement. r. a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected t	-			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the orection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20061220.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

Application/Control Number: 10/598,030 Page 2

Art Unit: 3744

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 2. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki et al. (JP 2003291633) in view of Shimoda et al. (JP 2002147819).

Suzuki et al. disclose a vehicle air conditioner system as shown in Fig. 1. The system comprises a first compression mechanism with fixed speed drive 5, a second compression mechanism with variable speed drive 3, evaporator exit air temperature sensor 41, a drive source change control means of the compressor, an electric-motor control means, a cooler for a refrigerating cycle, a number-of-rotations detection means for the motor for vehicles, and a target number-of-rotations calculation means for the electric motor. It provides changes from the state where the compressor is not driven to the simultaneous drive, from the independent drive to the simultaneous drive, or from the simultaneous drive to the independent drive. The controller

Art Unit: 3744

includes a first target evaporator temperature Toff1 and second target evaporator temperature Toff2. Referring to Fig.9, evaporator exit air temperature is controlled, when the evaporator exit air temperature exceeds the second target temperature Toff2 then the second compression drive is inputted. The second compression drive is stopped when the evaporator exit air temperature less than the first evaporator target temperature Toff1. Suzuki et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed with fixed speed drive and variable speed drive to single compressor unit. Suzuki et al. disclose the compressor comprise a control of rotational speed with inverter. It is well known in the art to stop the compressor when the capacity of the compressor is less than a predetermined value. However, Suzuki et al. does not disclose fixed speed compressor and variable speed compressor. Shimoda et al. discloses fixed speed drive and variable speed drive to drive separate compressor in the same field of endeavor for the purpose of providing compressed refrigerant in the refrigeration system instead of single unit. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the same control method of Suzuki et al to the apparatus of Shimoda et al. to control the evaporator capacity.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al. (US 2004/0118135) in view of Ohta et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,644,055).

Lee et al. disclose an air conditioning system as shown in Fig.2. In one embodiment, the system comprises a fixed capacity compressor 56 and a variable speed compressor, room temperature sensor 92, target temperature T_0 , first predetermined temperature T_1 , second predetermined temperature T_2 and a control unit 96. Lee et al. discloses the invention substantially as claimed with the controller control based on the room temperature and target

temperature and predetermined temperature. However, Lee et al. does not disclose the control using evaporator exit air temperature. Ohta et al discloses the control can be based on the target evaporator which is calculated from the target room temperature. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the control of Lee et al. with evaporator exit air temperature in view of Ohta et al so as to control the compressor operation with alternative method.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chen-Wen Jiang whose telephone number is (571) 272-4809. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8:00 to 6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cheryl Tyler can be reached on (571) 272-4834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/598,030

Page 5

Art Unit: 3744

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3744